NOVEMBER
DECEMBER
1967

WRL NEWS

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Published by the War Resisters League, 5 Beekman Street, New York 10038, N.Y., U.S. branch of the War Resisters International, a pacifist organization with affiliates in 53 countries. Ralph Di Gia, Administrative Secretary; David McReynolds, Field Secretary; Jim Peck, Editor.

No. 146

"A GOOD THING TO LIVE WITH"

In placing her order for 10 of the 1968 Peace Calendars, Ann Nihlen of Riverside, California wrote: "I have used your wonderful Peace Calendar this last year and the constant, gentle tug the poems exert toward brotherhood and peace and human-ness have been a good thing to live with." Modern American peace poetry is featured in the 1968 calendar.

The price is $1.50 apiece, $7 for 5—postpaid. Gift cards will be inserted upon request.

PROTEST YEAR PRISON TERM FOR WRI HEAD

The sentencing of Michael Randle, Chairman of the War Resisters International, to a year in prison for demonstrating against the Greek military dictatorship last April, has prompted the WRI executive committee to urge worldwide protest letters and actions. U.S. protest letters should be addressed to the British Embassy, 3100 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, D.C.

Excessive sentences were imposed also on two other demonstrators: Terry Chandler, who got 15 months and De' Foley, who got 6 months. Fines were imposed on 11 others and 25 were given conditional discharges. All had been accused of unlawful and riotous assembly. The demonstration consisted of a nonviolent invasion of the Greek Embassy in London on April 28.

NEXT GO-ROUND ON DRAFT CARDS—DECEMBER 4

As a consequence of the widespread publicity over the October 16 protest, WRL and other peace groups have received many inquiries from young men who want to follow suit and hand-in their draft cards.

They have been told that the date set by The Resistance for the next go-around is December 4 (though in some localities such as Boston and San Francisco different dates have been selected). In New York City, December 4 will set off an entire week of anti-draft actions ranging from leaflet distributions to civil disobedience. National Student Mobilization has proclaimed the week of the 4th as Stop The Draft Week.

To make sure of the time, place and date of action in your community, contact one of your local peace groups.

OCTOBER 16

From San Francisco, David McReynolds reports: "As I took this photo on October 16 at the Oakland Induction Center the first arrests had already taken place and Joan Baez was on her way to jail. On the far left is novelist Kay Boyle who had the misfortune not to be arrested until later in the afternoon and had to sit with her fellow-demonstrators for hours in the unseasonally hot weather. Most of the WRL leadership in the Bay area was arrested: Roy Kepler, Ira Sandperl, George Reeves, Denny Wilcher's wife (and I think his daughter), Joan Baez and others. On Wednesday, the third day of the protests, Dave Harris also was jailed.

The Monday demonstration, which launched the week of draft resistance, was organized by WRL. Well over 100 persons were arrested on that day. On Tuesday there was considerable violence when the police charged the ranks and

(Continued on next page)

OCTOBER 16 (Cont.)

broke up the demonstration. The violence arose in part because of talk of organized "resistance" to the police, leaving both sides tense when the encounter came. On Wednesday, the protest was again committed to nonviolence and led by Dave Harris, who was among those jailed on that day.

Oakland may have gotten the headlines but the turning-in of draft cards at the Federal Building in San Francisco on October 16 was as dramatic. Government officials in charge refused to accept the cards and retreated into their office, leaving a mass of hundreds of young men and women wedged into the main floor of the building, chanting, holding up their fingers in the victory salute of The Resistance. After milling around, chanting and singing, the group finally departed, leaving their draft cards in the building.

From Los Angeles, Stan Kohls reports: "Ten WRL members were to disaffiliate with Selective Service on October 16 by air-lifting their draft cards in balloons. However, when we got 'on stage,' there were 13 of us, and the balloons had deflated to the point where they wouldn't carry the cards upward. Suddenly, however, a cigarette lighter appeared, and the cards were burning while the audience cheered. This followed short speeches by Dave Harris and myself, and was the highlight of a rally kicking off Stop the Draft Week.

It was the first draft card burning in southern California. The 10 WRL draft card burners were Don Templin, Bill Triest, Lynn Shoemaker, Marv Davidov, Don Freed, Paul Encimer, Marvin Gluck, Darwin Aronoff, Frank Lindenfeld and me. The 3 who joined our protest action were Tom Cleaver, who has served in Vietnam and has an honorable discharge; James Phiffer and Lenz Schaller.

From Atlanta, Susan Bass reports: "All seven of us arrested for sitting down in front of the local draft board offices on October 16 are now out of jail. The convictions of five of us (two were acquitted) on charges of 'violently interfering with another's pursuit of his lawful occupation,' are being appealed. Our sentences were 60 days in jail and $250 fines, with the jail terms suspended providing we do not again violate the law. The 'violence' charge seems to hinge on whether or not one of us pushed back on the draft board doors after the building superintendent pushed them outward an inch.

Those arrested were Ronald Ausburn, Henry Bass, Steven Bush, Ruth Clemens, James Gehres, John Jacobs and I.

From New York City, Jim Peck reports: "Here in New York, where The Resistance, coordinator of the October 16 protest is headquartered, 185 draft cards and 500 conspiracy cards were handed-in. The action took place during a mass picket demonstration at the Federal Building in Foley Square.

When U.S. officials locked the doorways and refused to accept a box containing the handed-in cards, the designated committee, followed by the assembled pickets, marched a half mile to the nearest post office where the cards were packaged and mailed to Washington.

Joseph Kearns, WRL youth secretary, whose card was among them and who had secured his CO classification, has been ruled delinquent and reclassified 1A as a consequence.

Total number of draft cards handed in on October 16 across the country is over 1200, reports Leonard Brody, co-secretary of The Resistance.

CONFRONTATION AT PENTAGON

This photo by Maury Englander shows a segment of the direct confrontation with The Military, which made the October 21 Washington mobilization unique in the annals of peace demonstrations. Following a rally at Lincoln Memorial, thousands of persons marched to the Pentagon, hundreds of whom were committed to civil disobedience—to get as close to the building as they could, nonviolently, and to enter, if possible. The far-flung pentagonal structure was ringed with troops, many of whom had been flown-in for the occasion. By the end of the 2-day demonstration, 683 persons (including your editor) had been arrested. Though there were some instances of violence-provoking epithets and actual violence on the part of the demonstrators (inevitable, since National Mobilization is a coalition including pro-violence organizations), nonviolence prevailed and dialogue was established with the defending troops, many of whom were visibly unhappy over their assignment. WRLers interested in a detailed account of the mobilization should send in 35c for the Oct. 30 and Nov. 15 issues of WIN Magazine.

ENROLLMENT BLANK

Send to War Resisters League
5 Beekman Street, New York 38, N. Y.

WAR IS A CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY.
I THEREFORE AM DETERMINED NOT TO SUPPORT ANY KIND OF WAR, INTERNATIONAL OR CIVIL, AND TO STRIVE FOR THE REMOVAL OF ALL THE CAUSES OR WAR.

signature

address

city *state*

occupation *age*

"MERCHANTS OF DEATH"–1967

(EDITOR's NOTE: "Merchants of Death" is the apt title of a book by Helmuth Engelbrecht and F. C. Hanighen published in the early 1930s about the armaments industry and its role in promoting wars. This book, together with a detailed report on the subject in Fortune magazine, were instrumental in making me a CO. What about the "Merchants of Death" today? The major change is that in our time, government has replaced private industry as the chief promoter of arms sales. The U.S. government has become the world's number one arms salesman. Today, little is written on the subject. That is why I am reprinting here key excerpts from a series of articles written within the past few months in the New York Times by Neil Sheehan.)

The five belligerents in the Middle Eastern war—Israel, the United Arab Republic, Syria, Jordan and Iraq—altogether had about 3,300 tanks, more than Hitler employed in the invasion of France in 1940.

Nazi Germany manufactured its own tanks. The Middle Eastern combatants did not. They obtained theirs from the Soviet Union, Britain, France and the United States. Their warplanes, artillery, trucks, signal equipment and the great bulk of their small arms were supplied by the same sources.

With these foreign arms, 679 Israelis and an estimated total of 20,000 Egyptians, Jordanians, Syrians and Iraquis were killed. In Sinai, Israel's French-built Mirage and Mystere jets destroyed the Sovet MIG-21 fighters and Ilyushin bombers. On the Jordanian front, both Israelis and Jordanians drove into battle in American-made Patton and Sherman tanks.

The Middle East is only one of several troubled underdeveloped regions where wars have been fought, or may be fought, with foreign weaponry. The United States, which shared third place with Britain and followed the Soviet Union and France as a supplier to Israel and the Arab countries, has been the principal source of arms for the whole world.

* * *

From mid-1949 through June 1966, the United States sold $16.1 billion in weaprony and gave away $30.2 billion more in arms and military equipment.

The sales plus grant aid have made the United States Government the world's leading supplier of arms—nearly $3 billion a year.

Since World War 2, the marriage of Government and the armaments industry into the so-called military-industrial complex has transformed the international arms trade. The private arms salesman is a midget compared with the Government salesman.

The Government defends its sales as a means of arming allies against the Communist military threat, promoting overseas political interests and easing the gold drain.

As the cold war atmosphere has dissipated, the Government's salesmanship has come under attack.

The Arab-Israeli war has been seized upon by critics as evidence that the United States, with the Soviet Union and other arms-exporting nations, has promoted arms races in the Middle East, Asia and Africa, fostering regional instability and encouraging foreign wars.

The flow of arms, these critics assert, also impedes social and economic progress by diverting precious foreign exchange from development projects.

* * *

The United States Government has become the leading purveyor of arms to the world, with total sales of $12.6 billion since the middle of 1961. How has Washington done it?

Henry J. Kuss, Jr., the Defense Department arms salesman, declines to discuss the techniques in detail, but it is possible to piece together from a number of sources some of the ways in which sales are generated. The most obvious manner is direct action by Mr. Kuss's office. This has taken place under a number of forms, but two of the most successful have been the offset method, which Mr. Kuss originated, and the techniques of persuading and then helping allied countries and other possible clients to project their military planning five years at a time, as the United States does.

The techniques of encouraging and aiding other nations to do their military planning on a five-year basis also generates obvious opportunities for arms sales. The United States has worked out such five-year military projections with all the members of the North Atlantic Tretay Organization and many of the 55 nations that receive military assistance grants, with Japan, Sweden, Australia and a number of other states.

Mr. Kuss spends about 90 days a year traveling outside the United States on business. He represents Secretary McNamara on the special Cabinet-level committee on trade expansion and is vigorously attempting to interest more American industries in arms exports through seminars organized by a Pentagon-sponsored group called the Defense-Industry Advisory Committee on Military Exports.

In his speeches Mr. Kuss likes to portray his efforts as laying the groundwork for the ideal arms sales environment of the future. He seems to assume implicitly that the central world arms race between the industrialized Western nations and the Soviet Union will continue indefinitely, with greater opportunities and challenges for the adept arms salesman.

He epitomizes the transformation of the international arms business from a primarily private to a predominantly Government business since world war 2. His title is Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Logistics Negotiations and he refers to his work as "promotion of mutual security."

* * *

The largest portion of the profits from $12.6 billion in arms sales by the United States Government since the middle of 1961 has apparently gone to about 16 major American companies.

The leading profit-makers have been the American aerospace industries.

Defense Department statistics show total sales to June 30, 1966, of almost $3.6 billion in military planes manufactured by three companies—General Dynamics Corporation, Lockheed Aircraft Corporation and McDonnell Aircraft Co.

Sales of missiles manufactured by leading electronics companies have also been substantial.

No statistics are available on the percentage of profits realized by individual companies. There is no doubt, however, that they have been substantial.

WRL WILL . . .

. . . COORDINATE TAX PROTEST

To help coordinate the various tax protest efforts, particularly on federal income tax, Maris Cakars has been added to the WRL staff from now until April 15. The tax protest and tax resistance movement ranges from persons who refuse to file any returns to those who refuse to pay that percentage of the federal tax which is used for the Vietnam war to those who pay the tax under protest and seek, through legal means, to secure a refund on tax money paid. The latter position is based on the illegality of the Vietnam war and therefore the illegality of collecting taxes to support it. In addition to the income tax protest there is the spreading telephone tax protest, now involving hundreds—if not thousands—who refuse to pay the 10% federal war tax on their phone bills.

Peacemakers did the pioneer work on tax protest since 1948 and CNVA has been active recently. Pacifists on the West Coast have organized special protests.

In 1966, Anton Kuerti, the pianist, volunteered his services to mobilize prominent individuals behind a full-page ad which appeared in the *Washington Post*. But this year, nobody was available for this task or for helping promote tax refusal in general. As a consequence, there was little publicity on April 15. Cakars will undertake this assignment for 1968. He previously had worked for CNVA and most recently for National Mobilization. In addition to his work on tax resistance he will be engaged in an expanded WRL literature program.

WRL now has available three items on the tax problem. One is the Handbook on Nonpayment of War Taxes — 35¢ (mimeographed). Also the flyer explaining the telephone tax protest (single copies free, $1/100). And a leaflet for the general public, protesting Johnson's proposed 10% tax hike (single copies free, $1/100.).

. . . PUBLISH WIN MAGAZINE

In a move that has proved both exciting and controversial WRL has become the publisher of WIN, a 16 page magazine published every two weeks. Several hundred new subscriptions have come in since WRL notified its membership but most League members have not yet subscribed. It is important that WRL members realize they will *not automatically get WIN*—it is mailed *only to subscribers*. A special 6-month trial offer at $2 is to introduce WIN to new readers. The regular subscription is $5 a year.

WIN contains news, poems, longer articles, and some top rate photos. We think local WRL groups will find WIN helpful in building their organization and in introducing pacifism to new people. WRL should make an effort to have WIN for sale at peace meetings and rallies and be sure it is displayed on literature tables. Students should get WIN on campus newsstands and, where possible, should place it in book stores that carry journals of opinion. For special rates on bundles of WIN, write the WIN office, 5 Beekman St., New York 10038.

WRL News will not be discontinued. It goes free to everyone on the active mailing list and it will continue to be sent on that basis. But WRL members are urged to subscribe to WIN, which carries a great deal more news, more frequently, than the *WRL News* can. It is the difference between 16 pages every two weeks and 6 pages every two months.

Send in your WIN subscription today to: WIN, 5 Beekman St., New York 10038. Make checks payable to *War Resisters League*.

. . . NEED FUNDS

The addition of Maris Cakars to the staff, and the decision to publish WIN have added new financial pressures to those from which the League already suffers. It is impossible to mail out a special fund appeal now because the staff is completely swamped with mailing out the Peace Calendars. So if you didn't respond to the recent fund appeal, please count this as an urgent reminder.

Hopefully, some of you can consider whether the amount you now give annually can't be raised substantially. You may have gotten into the habit of giving $5 or $10 a year—and we appreciate that. But $10 buys less today than it did several years ago. Postage is up. Printing is up. Paper is up. Rent is up.

New members ask where we get our money from. The answer, of course, is that it comes from you. There are no foundation grants, no interest from trust funds, no "angels," to make up the annual budget. The WRL staff works hard and it has certain skills and talents but, unhappily, the staff doesn't include anyone with the skill of scouting out wealthy supporters. And WRL does not have the tax deductibility which lures this type of supporter.

There are no dues for WRL—members remain on the active list as long as they express interest. But the fact that there are no regular dues means you have to accept the personal responsibility of deciding how much you can give. In making that decision, keep in mind how many of our members are in college and can afford to give very little.

In the last fund appeal we said frankly that we would have to discuss money more frequently and more seriously because the work of WRL is expanding swiftly. If present plans for a merger of CNVA into WRL go through, it will *not* mean a cutting back on pacifist work, but a unification of forces and a definite expansion.

We realize this is the worst possible time to discuss funds. Christmas is here and all our private budgets are strained. But perhaps a Christmas gift to WRL is not an outlandish notion—it may help insure that in Christmases to come, we and the Vietnamese and mankind will still have the opportunity of being alive to give gifts.

MOVING AHEAD

by David McReynolds

WRL has changed in recent years. And this is perhaps a good time for us to examine what the League has been and what, hopefully, it will remain even as it continues to change. The League was founded in 1923, which makes it 44 years old—fast approaching middle age. Through the years the League was small enough and radical enough that it never developed the usual middle age complacency of an organization that lasts more than 10 years. By luck or by shrewdness it has, over the years, been aware of some of the compromises required of any organization while remaining unusually flexible and experimental. A lot of the experiments have perhaps failed—but a failed experiment is far better than none at all.

We have entered a new period. Some of the problems we face are not really new—the sudden popularity of "revolutionary violence" which has caused some pacifists to waver in their convictions is simply an old problem and an old debate, going back to the Spanish Civil War and the Russian Revolution which, because of Cuba and Algeria and Vietnam has again become an issue. The League remains committed to nonviolence. Committed with humility, I hope, but committed. Nonviolence may not be the answer and democracy may be a farce. But nonviolence and democracy is where we're at—it's our thing, our bag, our experiment.

New members should know that WRL views pacifism as an experiment, and there are probably very few of us in the League who can absolutely promise there are no wars in which we might not fight. We haven't seen any such wars yet, and we don't think we will, but nonviolence is always an experiment with truth and one of the risks of such an experiment is that you may have to change your mind. Incidentally, League members aren't necessarily personal pacifists. They won't wear uniforms and they won't take part in organized violence, civil, international, or revolutionary—but how they deal with personal violence (defending their home, insults at parties, etc.) is a personal question. League members aren't committed to loving everyone —they are committed to not marching in anyone's army.

The Present

Second, the League has been, in an odd way, an umbrella organization. Its unifying point is opposition to organized violence and to the things which produce organized violence. Most of the members are radical in their politics—socialist, anarchist, or "left democrats." But at least one member of the national advisory council supported Goldwater in the 1964 election. WRL is a secular organization but it counts among its members devout Catholics, Protestants, Jews, Buddhsts, etc. WRL has members who refused to register for the draft or cooperate with it in any way and it has members who filed for their C.O. classification. Three members of the executive committee saw military service before joining the League. Some members refuse to pay income taxes—but most members do. Most members have walked in a demonstration or stood on a vigil line—but some never have. About a third of the national leadership are convicted felons but it is likely the vast majority of the membership has never been jailed at all.

We could change that pattern, but I would hope we do not. A radical group that demands all its members be equally radical is, in an odd way, not a radical group at all. Far more radical, it seems to me, is the approach which lets each person move at his own pace and in his own direction within the framework of resisting war.

Problems will come with the impending merger of CNVA into WRL. If all goes as presently planned CNVA will dissolve into WRL and a joint announcement will be made—probably in January. Unlike CNVA, which had an executive committee but no membership, the WRL does have a membership. As we continue to develop as an organization it will be necessary to find better ways of relating to the membership. We will need a pacifist theoretical journal of some kind, for the hard thinking that will be needed.

Particularly we have to be concerned with what happens after Vietnam. At the moment WRL stands on the threshold of becoming more than a small voice—it is in the process of becoming a force within the peace movement. Without quite knowing how or why it happened we have ceased to be a mailing list and become an organization. If all of this is based on Vietnam then the conclusion of that war will mean we shall shrink and fade—yet in a profound and basic sense Vietnam is a secondary issue, a diversion from more urgent tasks. All the Vietnamese killed in this war do not begin to approach the number of humans who have died of starvation around the world in the same period of time. And the death toll in Vietnam is, of course, nothing contrasted to the death toll nuclear war would bring. Vietnam demands our attention because it is an outrage and a crime but even as we demonstrate against the war and go to prison for opposing it, the bitter truth is that the U.S., Russia, China, France, and Britain continue to stockpile nuclear weapons—and other nations rush to join the nuclear club. Because WRL existed before Vietnam it is possible for us to have some perspective on this.

Facing The Future

There is no point pretending that even such changes as have already taken place (such as the decision to publish WIN) have met with universal support. There have been two resignations from the executive committee over the general "drift" of the League and particularly over the WIN decision. The League faces further controversy as it tries to deal with the problems of coalitions, such as the National Mobilization, and relating to the students and youth who resist war but are not, in the traditional sense, pacifists. The League has gone through a time of troubles before, as when, following World War II it took a more radical position and decided to work for social, economic and cultural radicalism in addition to war resistance.

Finally I want to suggest the time may have come to call a national conference of our membership. We need to meet together and think together, to renew that which should be renewed, to change that which should be changed, to plan for the future and, above all else, to make certain we take with us into the new period only such ideological baggage and such organizational traditions as are absolutely essential. The same, hopefully, will be true for those who join us from CNVA. None of us can afford to be captives of the past—for if we are we cannot act to liberate the future.

PRISONERS FOR PEACE – CHRISTMAS, 1967

(To send holiday cards: in U.S.—first class 5c, unsealed 4c
abroad—first class 13c, unsealed 6c)

U.S.A.

Federal Prison Camp, Allenwood, Pa.
Gregory Beardall, Stanley Garland, David Mitchell, Charles Muse, John Phillips, Michael Schreiber, David Thompson, James Tod, Phillip Wallash, James Wilson, David Wood, Oscar Zimmerman

Federal Youth Institution, Ashland, Ky.
Charles Alexander, Gerard Simms, Charles Thomas, Timothy Zimmer

Federal Correctional Institution, Danbury, Conn.
Peter Irons, William Lawless

Federal Reformatory, Lompoc, Calif.
Bruce Barns, Delbert Brown, Malcolm Dundas, Robert Lawrence, Larry Pratt, James T. Rowland, Michael Sprague

Federal Penitentiary, McNeil Island, Wash.
Meldon Acheson, Larry Sherry

Federal Prison Camp, Montgomery, Ala.
Marion Flowers, Eugene Jessup

Federal Reformatory, Petersburg, Va.
David Benson, Richard Cool, David Reed

Federal Correctional Institution, Sandstone, Minn.
Barry Bondhus, Robert Gilliam, Glenn Van Ornum, Michael Smith, Harold Storsve

Federal Medical Center, Springfield, Mo.
Alfred Burns, Francis Galt, Michael Sinay

Federal Correctional Institution, Milan, Mich.
Robert Hill, Odis Johnson

Fort Dix Stockade, Fort Dix, N.J.
David W. Brown, Jonathan Bart

Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavonworth, Kans.
Douglas Bash, John Carr, James A. Johnson, Thomas Kostes, Dennis Mora, Stanley Quast, David Samas, James Signon, Donald Tiedmann

Ft. Ord Stockade, Fort Ord, Calif.
Felix Chavez

Naval Correctional Institution, Portsmouth, N.H.
John Morgan

Treasure Island Brig, San Francisco, Calif.
Michael Couch

Federal Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pa.
Gary Hicks, Arthur Schrock, Ronald J. Smith

NORWAY

C/o Ilseng Arbeidskoloni, Ilseng
Sverre Roeed Larsen

SPAIN

We have heard that David Durán has been sentenced to 3 years imprisonment but as we have no prison address suggest that greetings should be sent to him at his home address:
David Durán, Avenida Meridiana 129 3a la, Barcelona 13, Spain

NETHERLANDS

There are no C.O.'s in prison in the Netherlands

LIST OF ALTERNATIVE SERVICE CAMPS

BELGIUM

Objecteurs de conscience, Service Civil, rue Bonnechère, Kemexhe (Momalle), Belgium
Guy Dumasy, François Hoenen, Michel Baurant, Jacques Cornez, Daniel Debruycker, Michel Delguste, Armand Dewez, J. P. Ganty, José Lecocq, Robert Parotte, André Gillet, J. Fr. Lecocq, Guy Reynaerts

De Gewetensbezwaarden, C.O. Civiele Bescherming Liedekerke, Belgium

DENMARK

Talsmaendene, Gribskovlejren, Graested, Denmark
Talsmaendene, Kompedallejren, Engesvang, Denmark

WEST GERMANY

Sozialdienstgruppe für Kriegsdienstverweigerer, 53 Bonn-Venusberg, Universitätskliniken

Sozialdienstgruppe für Kriegsdienstverweigerer, 4813 Gadderbaum/Bielefeld, Karl-Siebold-Weg 34

Sozialdienstgruppe für Kriegsdienstverweigerer, 69 Heidelberg, Schloss Wolfsbrunner Weg 1-3

Sozialdienstgruppe für Kriegsdienstverweigerer, 74 Tübingen, Herrenburger Strasse 34

Sozialdienstgruppe für Kriegsdienstverweigerer, 78 Freiburg/Br., Wonnhalde 5

PROTEST 10-YEAR JAIL TERM

The heaviest draft sentence since world war 1 was imposed Oct. 11 on Clifton Thurley, a Black Muslim—two *consecutive* 5-year prison terms and two $10,000 fines. U.S. District Judge Frank Scarlett of Brunwick, Georgia, was the judge. Protests should be directed to him, since only he is empowered to change the sentence.

SUBMIT NOMINATIONS BY DEC. 20

This year there will be 10 vacancies to be filled on the WRL executive committee.

Any WRL member—you must have signed an enrollment blank—may submit a nomination. However, nominations submitted by less than five members will be subject to approval by the executive committee. Persons nominated for the executive committee must be able to attend monthly meetings in New York.

All nominations must be submitted in writing to the WRL office by December. 20.

TWO SPECIAL HOLIDAY GIFT BOOKS

THE ESSAYS OF A. J. MUSTE, a 513-page volume, compiled by Nat Hentoff and including sections of A.J.'s uncompleted autobiography $7

PEACE AGITATOR, Nat Hentoff's biography of A.J. $3

WRLers who are interested in Esperanto and how to learn it should contact Dr. James Lieberman, 6451 Barnaby St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20015.

COMMEMORATIVE FOREIGN STAMPS NEEDED BY WRI

The WRI, thanks to the devoted work of Joyce Runham Brown, is able to make some money by the sale of commemorative and foreign stamps. WRL members can help by sending any foreign stamps and any U.S. commemoratives (regular foreign 5c stamps are not needed) directly to Joyce Runham Brown, c/o War Resisters' International, 88 Park Avenue, Enfield, Middlesex, England. Please note that you should leave at least a quarter of an inch of paper around the stamps when you tear them off the envelope. Stamps that are torn, stained, creased, or mutilated are of no commercial value.

* * *

To point up "the contrast between pumkin pie and Vietnam," Los Angeles WRL initiated a 36-hour Thanksgiving Fast at the intersection of Wilshire and La Cienega, a locality known as Restaurant Row.